

1. Determinați punctele de extrem local pentru funcțiile de mai sus și precizați natura lor:

2) $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x, y) = x^4 + y^4$

Sol.:

\mathbb{R}^2 deschisă

Determinăm punctele critice ale lui f .

f continuă (operații cu funcții elementare)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = 4x^3$$

$$(\forall) x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = 4y^3$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \text{ continue pe } \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ (operații cu funcții elementare)} \quad \Bigg/ \Rightarrow$$

\mathbb{R}^2 deschisă

f diferențiabilă pe \mathbb{R}^2

Rezolvăm sistemul.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4x^3 = 0 \\ 4y^3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

Singurul punct critic al lui f este $(0, 0)$.

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x,y) = 12x^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x,y) = 12y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x,y) = 0 = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x,y)$$

$$H_f(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} 12x^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 12y^2 \end{pmatrix}, \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$H_f(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_1 = 0$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \Bigg| \Rightarrow \text{Criteriul nu decide.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x,y) &= f(0,0), \quad \forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \parallel \\ x^4 + y^4 &= 0^4 + 0^4 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow (0,0)$ punct de minim global al lui $f \Rightarrow (0,0)$
punct de minim local al lui f

c) $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x,y) = x^4 - y^4$

Sol.:

\mathbb{R}^2 deschisă

Să găsim punctele critice ale lui f .

f continuă (operații cu funcții elementare)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = 4x^3$$

$$(\forall)(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = -4y^3$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \text{ continuă (operații cu funcții elementare)} \\ \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ deschisă} \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow f \text{ diferențiabilă pe } \mathbb{R}^2$$

Rezolvăm sistemul:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = 0 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4x^3 = 0 \\ -4y^3 = 0 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Singurul punct critic al lui f este $(0, 0)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x, y) = 12x^2$$

$$(\forall)(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x, y) = -12y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x, y) = 0 = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$$

↑
Legea lui Schwarz

$$H_f(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} 12x^2 & 0 \\ 0 & -12y^2 \end{pmatrix}, \forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

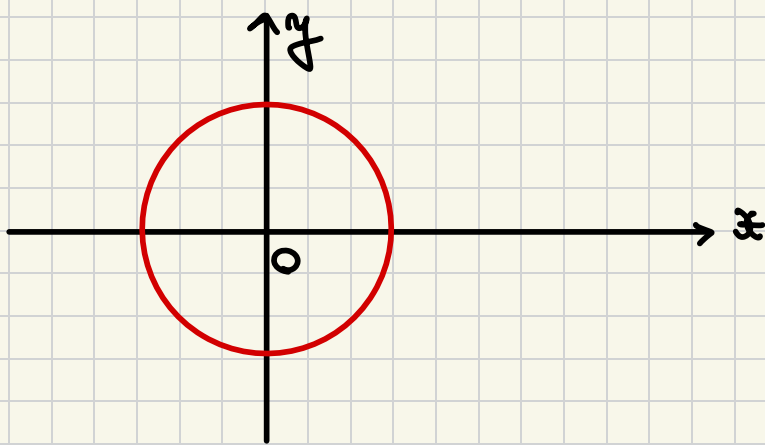
$$H_f(0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_1 = 0$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Criteriul nu decide.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) \\ \parallel \\ x^2 - y^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(0, 0) \\ \parallel \\ 0^2 - 0^2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(x, 0) &= x^2 - 0^2 = x^2 > 0 = f(0, 0), \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^* \\ f(0, y) &= 0^2 - y^2 = -y^2 < 0 = f(0, 0), \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^* \end{aligned} \right| \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow (0, 0)$ nu este punct de extrem local al lui f \square

2. Arătați că ecuația $x \cos y + y \cos z + z \cos x = 1$ definește într-o vecinătate a lui $(1, 0, 0)$ unica funcție implicită $z = z(x, y)$ și determinați $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(1, 0)$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(1, 0)$ și $dz(1, 0)$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(1, 0) \text{ și } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(1, 0).$$

Sol.:

$$\text{Fie } D = \mathbb{R}^3$$

D deschisă

$$\text{Fie } F: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, F(x, y, z) = x \cos y + y \cos z + z \cos x - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) F(1, 0, 0) &= 1 \cdot \cos 0 + 0 \cdot \cos 0 + 0 \cdot \cos 1 - 1 \\ &= 1 - 1 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = \cos y - z \sin x$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x, y, z) = -x \sin y + \cos z$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x, y, z) = \cos x - y \sin z$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \text{ continue pe } D \text{ (operații cu funcții elementare)} \right| =,$$

$$\Rightarrow F \text{ este de clasă } C^1 \text{ pe } D$$

$$3) \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(1,0,0) = \cos 1 - 0 \cdot \sin 0 = 1 \neq 0$$

Conform T.F.i., $(\exists) U = \overset{\circ}{U} \in \mathcal{N}_{(1,0)}$,

$(\exists) \gamma = \overset{\circ}{\gamma} \in \mathcal{N}_0$, $(\exists') f: U \rightarrow V$ a.d.:

a) $f(1,0) = 0$

b) $F(x,y, f(x,y)) = 0$, $(\forall) (x,y) \in U$

c) f este de clasă C^1 și

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x,y, f(x,y))}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x,y, f(x,y))}$$

$(\forall) (x,y) \in U$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x,y, f(x,y))}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x,y, f(x,y))}$$

Pentru a determina $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,0)$ și $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,0)$ avem

două variante:

Varianta 1 (folosim a) și c)):

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x,y, f(x,y))}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x,y, f(x,y))} =$$

$$= - \frac{\cos y - f(x,y) \sin x}{-y \sin(x) f(x,y) + \cos x}, (\forall) (x,y) \in U =$$

$$=, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,0) = - \frac{\cos 0 - f(1,0) \sin 0}{-0 \sin(f(1,0)) + \cos 1} = - \frac{1-0 \cdot 0}{-0 \sin 1 + \cos 1} =$$

\uparrow
 $f(1,0)=0$

$$= - \frac{1}{\cos 1}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = - \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y, f(x,y))}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y, f(x,y))} =$$

$$= \frac{-x \sin y + \cos(f(x,y))}{-y \sin(f(x,y)) + \cos x}, (\forall) (x,y) \in U$$

$$=, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,0) = \frac{-1 \cdot \sin 0 + \cos(f(1,0))}{-0 \sin(f(1,0)) + \cos 1} = - \frac{0 + \cos 0}{-0 \sin 0 + \cos 1} =$$

\uparrow
 $f(1,0)=0$

$$= - \frac{1}{\cos 1}$$

f este de clasă C^1 pe $U \Rightarrow f$ def. pe $U \Rightarrow f$ def. în $(1,0)$ și $df(1,0): \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $df(1,0)(u,v) =$

$$= {}^t \left[\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1,0) & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1,0) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} \right] =$$

\parallel
 $-\frac{1}{\cos 1}$ \parallel
 $-\frac{1}{\cos 1}$

$$= -\frac{1}{\cos 1} \cdot u - \frac{1}{\cos 1} \cdot v, \text{ i.e. } df(1,0) = -\frac{1}{\cos 1} dx - \frac{1}{\cos 1} dy \quad \square$$

Varianta 2 (Folosim a) și b))

Conform b), avem $\forall (x, y) : f(x, y) = 0, \forall (x, y) \in U$,
deci $x \cos y + y \cos f(x, y) + f(x, y) \cos x - 1 = 0, \forall (x, y) \in U$

Derivăm parțial relația de mai sus în raport cu x și obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos y - y(\sin f(x, y)) \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) \cos x + \\ + f(x, y)(-\sin x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y)(-y \sin f(x, y) + \cos x) = \\ = -\cos y + f(x, y) \sin x = \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = \frac{-\cos y + f(x, y) \sin x}{-y \sin f(x, y) + \cos x}, \forall (x, y) \in U \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 0) &= \frac{-\cos 0 + f(1, 0) \sin 1}{-0 \sin f(1, 0) + \cos 1} = \frac{-1 + 0 \cdot \sin 1}{-0 \cdot \sin 0 + \cos 1} = \\ &= -\frac{1}{\cos 1} \end{aligned}$$

\uparrow
 $f(1, 0) = 0$

Conform b), avem $\forall (x, y) : f(x, y) = 0, \forall (x, y) \in U$,
deci $x \cos y + y \cos f(x, y) + f(x, y) \cos x - 1 = 0, \forall (x, y) \in U$

Derivăm parțial relația de mai sus în raport cu y și obținem:

$$-x \sin y + \cos f(x, y) - y(\sin f(x, y)) \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) +$$

$$+ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) \cos x = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) (-y \sin x(x, y) +$$

$$\cos x) = x \sin y - \cos x(x, y) =$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = \frac{x \sin y - \cos x(x, y)}{-y \sin x(x, y) + \cos x}, \quad \forall (x, y) \in U \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1; 0) = \frac{1 \cdot \sin 0 - \cos 1(1; 0)}{-0 \cdot \sin 1(1; 0) + \cos 1} = \frac{0 - \cos 1}{-0 \cdot \sin 1 + \cos 1} =$$

\uparrow
 $f(1; 0) = 0$

$$- \frac{1}{\cos 1}$$

Pentru a calcula $df(1; 0)$, procedăm ca la VI. \square

3. Fie $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x, y, z) = xz + xz + yz$. Determinați punctele de extrem local ale lui f cu legăturile $-x + y + z = 1$ și $x - z = 0$.

Sol.:

Fie $E = \mathbb{R}^3$, deschiși

$$\text{Fie } g_1, g_2: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad g_1(x, y, z) = -x + y + z - 1$$

$$g_2(x, y, z) = x - z$$

$$\text{Fie } A = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid g_1(x, y, z) = g_2(x, y, z) = 0\}$$

Determinăm punctele staționare condiționate de A ale lui f .

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = y + z; \quad \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = -1; \quad \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = x + z; \quad \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = 1; \quad \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y, z) = y + z; \quad \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial y}(x, y, z) = 1; \quad \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial y}(x, y, z) = -1$$

$$(4) (x, y, z) \in E$$

Toute derivatelor parțiale de mai sus sunt continue pe E .

$$\text{Fie } L: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, L(x, y, z) = f(x, y, z) + \lambda g_1(x, y, z) + \mu g_2(x, y, z)$$

$$= xz + yz + xz + \lambda(-x + y + z - 1) + \mu(x - z)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y}(x, y, z) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z}(x, y, z) = 0 \\ g_1(x, y, z) = 0 \\ g_2(x, y, z) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y}(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$g_1(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$g_2(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$y + z - \lambda + \mu = 0$$

$$x + z + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow 2x = -\lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = -2x$$

$$y + x + \lambda - \mu = 0 \quad x = z$$

$$-x + y + z = 1$$

$$x - z = 0 \Rightarrow x = z \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{y = 1}$$

$$y + z - \lambda + \mu = 0$$

$$y + x + \lambda - \mu = 0 \quad (+)$$

$$2y + 2x = 0 \Rightarrow 2x = -2 \Rightarrow x = -1 = z$$

$$y = 1$$

$$x + z + \lambda = 0 \quad \Bigg| \quad \Rightarrow -2 + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2$$

$$x = z = -1$$

$$\begin{array}{l} y + z - \lambda + \mu = 0 \\ y = 1 \\ x = -1 \\ \lambda = 2 \end{array} \quad \Bigg| \quad \Rightarrow -2 + \mu = 0 \Rightarrow \mu = 2$$

$$\text{rang} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x}(x, y, z) & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial y}(x, y, z) & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial z}(x, y, z) \\ \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x}(x, y, z) & \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial y}(x, y, z) & \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial z}(x, y, z) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \text{rang} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2, \quad (\forall) (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \supset A \Rightarrow (-1, 1, -1)$$

Singurul punct staționar (critic) al lui F condiționat de A este $(-1, 1, -1)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x, y, z) = 0; \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x, y, z) = 1 = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x, y, z)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x, y, z) = 0; \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z}(x, y, z) = 1 = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial x}(x, y, z)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}(x, y, z) = 0; \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z}(x, y, z) = 1 = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial y}(x, y, z)$$

$$(\forall) (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g_1}{\partial x^2}(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g_1}{\partial y^2}(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g_1}{\partial z^2}(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g_1}{\partial x \partial y}(x, y, z) = 0 = \frac{\partial^2 g_1}{\partial y \partial x}(x, y, z)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g_1}{\partial x \partial z}(x, y, z) = 0 = \frac{\partial^2 g_1}{\partial z \partial x}(x, y, z)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g_1}{\partial y \partial z}(x, y, z) = 0 = \frac{\partial^2 g_1}{\partial z \partial y}(x, y, z)$$

$$(\forall) (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g_2}{\partial x^2} (x, y, z) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g_2}{\partial y^2} (x, y, z) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g_2}{\partial z^2} (x, y, z) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g_2}{\partial x \partial y} (x, y, z) = 0 = \frac{\partial^2 g_2}{\partial y \partial x} (x, y, z)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g_2}{\partial x \partial z} (x, y, z) = 0 = \frac{\partial^2 g_2}{\partial z \partial x} (x, y, z)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g_2}{\partial y \partial z} (x, y, z) = 0 = \frac{\partial^2 g_2}{\partial z \partial y} (x, y, z), (\forall) (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

Observăm că f, g, g_2 sunt de clasă C^2 (pe E).

Definem $L: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $L(x, y, z) = f(x, y, z) + 2g_1(x, y, z) + 2g_2(x, y, z)$ ($\lambda = 2, \mu = 2$)

$$d^2 L(-1, 1, -1): \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R},$$

$$d^2 L(-1, 1, -1)(u, v, w)^2 = \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x^2}(-1, 1, -1)u^2 +$$

$$+ \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y^2}(-1, 1, -1)v^2 + \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial z^2}(-1, 1, -1)w^2 +$$

$$+ 2\left(\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial y}(-1, 1, -1)uv + \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x \partial z}(-1, 1, -1)uw +$$

$$+ \frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial y \partial z}(-1, 1, -1)vw\right) =$$

$$= 2(uu + uv + uw)$$

Fie $F(-1, 1, -1): \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $F(-1, 1, -1) = 2(dx dy + dx dz + dy dz)$

Diferențiem legăturile în (x, y, z) $\begin{cases} -x + y + z - 1 = 0 \\ x - z = 0 \end{cases}$

Obținem:

$$\begin{cases} -dx + dy + dz = 0 \\ dx - dz = 0 \end{cases}$$

În punctul $(-1, 1, -1)$, sistemul precedent devine:

$$\begin{cases} -dx + dy + dz = 0 \\ dx - dz = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} dy = 0 \\ dz = dx \end{cases}$$

Fie $F(-1, 1, -1)_{\text{leg}}: \mathbb{R}^{3-2} \xrightarrow{\parallel} \mathbb{R}$, $F(-1, 1, -1)_{\text{leg}} =$

$$= 2(dx \cdot 0 + dx \cdot dz + 0 \cdot dz) = 2(dx)^2$$

Deci $F(-1, 1, -1)_{\text{leg}}(u) = 2u^2$

Fie $F(-1, 1, -1)_{\text{leg}}(u) = 0, \forall u \in \mathbb{R}$ și

$$F(-1, 1, -1)_{\text{leg}}(u) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2u^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow u = 0$$

Deci $(-1, 1, -1)$ este punct de minim local al lui F condiționat de A \square